ARTMENT.

OF DELAY. young lady callecially when she is a gentleman of whom you do not very anxious you ectly; he thinks , and wishes you I went, and found bed, of a ghastly or breath, with a rounding his bed, ave come so readiit I have througheglected all consoul; indeed, of il last Thursday. ou to ask, if you

hat there is any s all over with me Is there any thing e is there a single y on hearing this parent, while in uggling for breath, scene was heart

a quarto one was eet, on the end of the opinion of a urself is of little here lies the word depended upon; be confidently reh, the truth of God, u are deeply conirned to Rom. iii. thence to the 28th erse as we went arks, he said, lift-

there is hope yet, nd his bed, I offerd left the house, However, I had ten minutes, when most out of breath father had forgot and wished me to ng his bed he said, ne remarks on them rt has escaped me; but it is gone!" nearly as I could. led my remarks, ho have got it again, I ed for three days, Thope, as he ex-

nes none. not to neglect the everlasting peace strength. Lond.

uple of very gaily pany with a clergyed that they were inded that "women pparel, with shamewith broidered hair irray, but which becodliness with good n the ornament of a e of quieting their her clergyman, and eir hats with artifie gravely replied, ers and flowers. If ridiculous vanity to

."-N. Y. Evan. e to avoid gross faconnexion is most rt is so constituted uld indeed be unriends to behave to but there is a deliattering deference, t degree of esteem port affection, and then a too great faabitual politeness of indifference from will refine, exalt, Knox's Essays.

ne know what is the

ifully remarks, that to his grave, we at weakness, and palecollect a thousand glided off our minds sand favours unreunperformed; and much that we may tow happiness, and which before we

formerly ofimption to preach dull man, his spirit pply him with matcasions he put his several minutes, to the congregation. after service, what his tongue out so, sir, I had nothing

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

·WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES.'

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HARTFORD, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1830.

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CONDITIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY, CHLISHED WEEKLY AT HARTFORD, CONN.

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From the Star and Christian Index. HINTS TO BAPTISTS.

herery well regulated system of attack or dence, there must be general officers or leaders, ose business it is to conduct the movements the body, that their energies may not beme inert or wasted upon abortive schemes. the system be extensive and complicated, posing a grand object, the greater the nessity of such officers and of their being well staned. Now the Gospel system is regulaby infinite wisdom, goodness, and power. a system of attack upon the kingdom of form of its enemies. The end proposed is glory of Jehovah in the overthrow of Sa-Gospel," and to make war upon his eneer whom they are marshalled, is Christ. nder. A "Thus saith the Lord," is the war-

Victor's crown.

we kindly, but in a Now suppose that in a meditated attack, the proved by him for suppose that in a meditated attack, the ly share their victory and their reward. Suppose in plain terms, the ministers the Gospel want the necessary co-operof the Saints, how can they go forward Condensed from the Report of the Female Auxiliary of the work of their master? Confined at home the work of their master? Confined at home provide things honest in the sight of all and for their support. Consistency of pro- the love of Christ.'

der divine direction. "These shall make war need."-A man, who was doing all in his powwith the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome er to undermine Christianity, received the hem: for he is "Lord of lords, and King of Kings;" and they that are with him are called Sabbath, and the next Lord's day was seen, and chosen, and faithful."-The fidelity of the with his family, in the sanctuary, from which, saints, which arises from their being called and for years, they had absented themselves .chosen, is the means by which the Lamb over- Several persons in obscure situations, who ance on, and devotedness to, Him. And what guage, "No man careth for my soul," have Price Two Dollars a year, if paid within 3 month the time of subscribing; if not, an addition of 58 his life? O! when will Baptists, who profess reinicing in here. his life? O! when will Baptists, who profess rejoicing in hope. A number of children have discount of twelve and a half per cent. will be profess so much devotedness to him, wake up and immorality, under the instruction of the discount of twee and pay for eight or more from their slumbers, and stand by the Lamb in Sabbath School. "Three rejecters of Divine ing a flood of light over the benighted inhabi- of October."-American Tract Magazine. tants of that land of darkness. ? When will they be consumed by the Bible flame which animated the noble Hughes, whose benevolent suggestion originated, under God, the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose efforts in to all nations, that they may read in their "own

tongues the wonderful works of God?" Let them study the character of their Retry, of sending missionaries to run to and fro bible contains the orders for the battle, in the earth that be bible cause throughout the discretion to the weapons in the case of the weapons in the case throughout the world. Then will they no more over the means, by which the officers are to be sused, is the co-operation and support of the to sustain. Then will they not leave to the into in the mighty conflict. Baptists profess monopoly of others the luxury of doing good. implicit submission to the commands of this ader. A "Thus saith the Lord," is the warat under which they go forth to victory and will still strive not to be outdone. Then will they tread in the footsteps of Christ, of his apos-Now suppose that in a meditated attack, the tles, and of the martyrs of the cross, and final-

USEFULNESS OF TRACTS.

s the most judiciously, that their own and spiritual aid she had derived from Tracts. A stand : and the word of the Lord endureth forpoor woman, who, in the midst of great trials, ever."—Zion's Advocate. some weeks afterward, on the Distributor, and the state as to the great system of the Gospel. thanked her, with flowing tears, for that Baptists want a "Thus saith the Lord," "precious Tract," which she had read again Mr. Editor,the support of their ministers? Behold it and again .- A young man who had been prethe following scriptures: "So hath God or- viously awakened, received the Tract, Pause med, that they that preach the Gospel, shall and think, Am I a Christian? and was enabled e of the Gospel." "Let him that is taught afterward to say, "I did pause-I did think-

non then requires the Saints to furnish this One member of the Society says she loved gress.

But is this all? Ought they not to let their of poverty and affliction, and the Father of her government, to remove them. ibutions flow into the Lord's treasury for spirit too, will bless her ! Depending on Him,

comes. This fidelity consists in their firm reli- were ready, in despondency, to adopt the lan-

INFIDELITY UTTERLY INADEQUATE TO THE WANTS OF MAN.

'No man,' says a late English writer, " ever nay, it was sometimes with them; they had who, though he was rich, yet for their sakes journals with them; they had every advantage will tarnish the lustre of its bright character. became poor, that through his poverty they which facilities in literature could give; they might be made rich? He, who, though the fox- had numbers, and wealth, and clamour on their es had holes, and the birds of the air had nests, side; they had in a word ample space and verge es had holes, and the birds of the air had nests, side; they had in a word ample space and verge yet had not where to lay his head, that they enough to work their will, if that will could nest its righteous Governor. It is a system of Heavens, and possess treasures more dura- that metaphysical and mythological researches object of which is ' to afford to persons of colwater, "of which if a man drink he shall never the plans of the American Colonization Societhirst" The very weakness of humanity has ty, but the two Societies are wholly distinct. been too strong for the advocates of natural religion, in all the pride of philosophy, and learn-

" Miserable comforters were they all" in the municated for the Recorder.

From the Christian Watchman.

INDIAN QUESTION.

the word, communicate unto him that teach- and from the bottom of my heart offered up Indians west of Mississippi. But as the In- ry that my feet now rest on "terra firma" and can after the settlers. The great change the prayer, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.' dian question has assumed a shape totally difin the land of my fathers, believing as I do,
which has taken place in their condition every
reat his own charges?" The same authoriNow I trust I have learned something of "the
ferent from its original form, I think it my duty
that it is decreed by Him who reigns above,
way, would be enough to convince the most which raises up ministers, gives the com- height, and depth, and length, and breadth, of to express my opinion upon it, since it has that the descendants of Africa now in America sceptical; it seems that transplantation has passed through the transforming hand of Con- must return and assist in the great work of improved their natures much, for while the na-

day our daily bread." Are Baptists Some of the Tracts thus procured and circula- removal of these languishing tribes, to a situa- not." shed only with praying for this? Do not ted I have every assurance have been blessed tion, which in his view, would elevate their

the few rights they now enjoy.

undertook to deny the divine origin of christlan- vicinity, are not sanguine in the practicability lish more schools. Shall the appeal be made connexion with kindred societies in other parts ity under circumstances so favourable for the of Mr. McCcy's plan, which they know origin in vain to New England,—the land of schools? of the world, are now sending the word of God experiment, as those of the German Rational ated from the goodness of his heart. The in. Shall we tell you that our children are perishists. The hand of power was not against them; tegrity of the general Government is a darling ing for want of instruction? Shall the Macetrait, and they hope, for the honour of the donian cry come to your ears, and we be left possession of the learnedbodies; they were mas- country, that no measures of congress will be to perish? I hope for better things. I hope deemer, and then ask, was He covetous? He, ters of the clergy; they had a vast band of adopted towards the unfortunate Indians that some second Benezet will arise and go through VERITAS.

AFRICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A Society with this name was formed at

this ministers are "set for the defence of obtain salvation? Let Baptists study the cha- son" has been rejected. For the entire and, ty dollars, at any one time membership for racter of this Redeemer, and let their hearts life-giving body of scripture, the Rationalists life. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, of Virginia, Presin the spirit of Christ be in them, will they wake the spirit of Christ be in them. great object. The one invincible leader up to the great work of sustaining the minis- living love," they sought to turn us aside to Treasurer. The Society has issued a well "the comfortless and hidden well" of natural reli- written address to the public on the subject of

them, and has demanded, with a voice which would aid those in Newark and Hartford, by admitted of no truce and no parley, that bread furnishing them with pupils prepared to enter which came down from heaven, and that living them. The object is closely connected with

of mourning, and the bed of death- House, Morovia, Nov. 18, 1829; kindly com- the time of bargain an express agreement to

Cape De Verds, 10 days more; but I feel amount to 1500, and the farming establishthankful to our Maker that we suffered for noth- ments on the St. Paul's are said to be in fine ing. By Capt. Woodbury and his officers and order.

also connect duty in this case with prayDo not they use their efforts to procure

About 300 families are supplied in the

About 300 families are supplied in the and advance their spiritual privileges, he could daily bread? Surely. In like manner, monthly distribution; two have declined re- not have supposed that the effort of his benev- am informed of Caldwell and Millsbury, that their neighbours; when they appear among us, they pray, "Thy kingdom come," let ceiving Tracts. The Distributors are impress- olence would ever be so interwoven with poin this case connect duty with prayer. ed with the importance of this work to themthem unfetter the hands of the officers of selves and others. The proud skeptic may be lord's kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness of the efforts of a humball, kingdom, that they may go forward smile at the powerlessness o holy labour, in untiring zeal, leading the way, ble female Tract Distributor; but the widow the subject, I fear this is too true, and that coand the fatherless, and the sons and daughters ercive measures may finally be adopted by the formerly and affliction, and the Father of her government, to remove them.

The death of Dr. Ran
table female Tract Distributor; but the widow the subject, I fear this is too true, and that cotable female Tract Distributor; but the widow the subject, I fear this is too true, and that cotable female Tract Distributor; but the widow the subject, I fear this is too true, and that cotable female Tract Distributor; but the widow the subject, I fear this is too true, and that cotable female Tract Distributor; but the widow the subject, I fear this is too true, and that cotable female Tract Distributor; but the widow the subject, I fear this is too true, and that cotable female Tract Distributor; but the widow the subject, I fear this is too true, and that cotable female Tract Distributor; but the subject, I fear this is too true, and that cotable female Tract Distributor; but the subject, I fear this is too true, and that cotable female Tract Distributor; but the subject, I fear this is too true, and that cotable female Tract Distributor; but the subject, I fear this is too true, and that cotable female Tract Distributor; but the subject, I fear this is too true, and that cotable female Tract Distributor; but the subject, I fear this is too true, and that cotable female Tract Distributor; but the subject, I fear this is too true, and the female fema The Baptist denomination is so involved in dall has put a stop to all the public works.— who was present was equally astonished with movements of the great army? To whom they came? And belong to God from whom they came? And gracious purposes. One poor old man, whose the strict in Now Fooland to the public of the great army? To whom this question, by the measures of their mission-the she is made strong in his strength, and mighty this question, by the measures of their mission-the she is made strong in his might, to the accomplishment of his own gracious purposes. One poor old man, whose ed to the public; and I think can confidently mission-are that the Reprints in Now Fooland are only two remain on the constitution of the great army? To whom this question, by the measures of their mission-the think can confidently mission-are that the Reprints in Now Fooland are only two remain on the constitution of the great army? To whom this question, by the measures of their mission-ary, Mr. McCoy, that facts ought to be present-tention to put the press into operation, as he is now building an office. Of the five German or the constitution of the public is and I think can confidently mission-ary that the Reprints in Now Fooland are only two remains on the constitution of the public in the public is and I think can confidently mission-ary that the Reprints in Now Fooland are only two remains on the constitution of the public is and I think can confidently mission-ary that the Reprints in Now Fooland are only the constitution of the public is and I think can confidently mission-ary that the Reprints in Now Fooland are only the constitution of the public is an arrow of the public in the public in the public works.—

The Baptist denomination is so involved in the public works.—

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The Baptist denomination is so involved in the public works.—

The Bap the kingdom is to be sustained? Is it not earthly hopes had been all blighted by the lapse say, that the Baptists in New England are opwingdom is to be sustained? Is it not earthly nopes had been an biguited by the lapse say, that the Daphists in New England are opdiskingdom? Now it pleases God so to of time, on receiving the Tract, Do you want posed to the Government's using compulsory one is dead, two have returned to Europe, sounded like that of your friend the Prince measures to remove the Indians from their from whence they are expected daily with their Abdhul Rahhahman. They subsist principal-

success depend on human instrumentality, un- and said, "This is just such a Friend as I present location. This denomination have wives and families. We have two religious never, to my knowledge, allowed any other societies which own meeting houses, Methoprinciple than that laid down by Mr. McCoy, dists and Baptists; the German missionary which is simply for the government to provide sometimes preaches in the Methodist church a new district of country for the Indians, and as they have none of their own: they both then to invite them to accept of the proposi- keep school; one here, the other at Caldwell; tion. This ought to be distinctly stated by the and are much esteemed by the settlers. The editors of our public papers and journals, to cause of education has not yet received that correct the fase impression that is now gaining attention from all which it ought. In a new on the public mind, that the Baptists are en- settlement have we a right to expect much, my subject of so glorious a Leader would refuse any thing in his service, though it were even of the means of Gospel grace, and are now ving the Indians against their will. This is emigrants from the south of Maryland, have not true, in this quarter of the country ; and it faint ideas of free schools. The Board of so much reliance on their great Leader, who been brought from abodes of wretchedness is to be lamented if there are any Christians of Managers have pledged their word that they other denominations, who are engaged in prop- would recommend the introduction of the free agating this slander. The Baptist Missionary school system into the Colony. But I believe his conflicts, till victory shall crown his efforts? revelation have been brought as humble sup- effort to effect this removal, originated in Chris- they must do something more, as the Colonists O! when will this large portion of his army pliants at the foot of the cross, through the instrumentality (as is believed) of these silent of the consideration. With Georgia, this gat the time of subscribing.

O! when will this large portion of his army pliants at the foot of the cross, through the instrumentality (as is believed) of these silent other consideration. With Georgia, this full leaders, "Thomas and Carey, and Pearce preachers; and several who have obtained question is a pecuniary one, with a high coland Fuller, and the other worthies, who aided hope in Christ during the recent outpouring of oured party complexion; and, no doubt, it is not received that support which was first promthe little scheme of £13: 2s. 6d." whose re- the Holy Spirit, impute the change to the Di- a finesse among the Georgians and shrewd pol- ised him. He says he is almost discouraged. sults are now covering the plains of Hindoos- vine blessing on the perusal of the Tract Do iticians, to gain an advantage by representing I have endeavored to encourage him, knowing tan with the glad tidings of salvation, and pour- you want a Friend? circulated in the month our large denomination as co-operating with from experience that of all men who labour in them in their contest with the last administra- behalf of the public, teachers generally, retion, and in their present attempts to force the Indians from their homes, or to rob them of office; and did not we look beyond the present hour, our hearts would faint within us. We Many of our denomination in Boston and its | want means to build an academy and to estabthe Union, pleading our cause: from the pubplead in vain: ah sir, when I commence on this subject I know not where to stop. Yesterday I attended an examination of Mr.

S.'s school; there were about 30 pupils present; defence, by which God vindicates his right have an everlasting abode in the Heaven have been worked. And yet, in spite of all Washington, on the 20th of December last, the they appeared, I assure you, very well; his first class recited in grammar and geography, ble than the everlasting hills—more valuable than the gold of Ophir? Was He inactive in the labour of doing good? He, who endured the labour of doing good? He, who endured that metaphysical and mythological researches of the divine authority our destined to Africa, such an education, in Letters, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, as may best qualify them for usefulness and interpolation of three hours I came away much pleased. migh his son Jesus Christ. As leaders or the at and cold, weariness, hunger, and thirst, the so called "religion of reason;" the Bible that sinners might receive the word of life and that sinners might receive the word of life and the same away much pleased.—

It is a may best qualify them for usefulness and interest the so called "religion of reason;" the Bible that sinners might receive the word of life and the same away much pleased.—

It is a may best qualify them for usefulness and interest the so called "religion of reason;" the Bible that sinners might receive the word of life and the same. The same away much pleased.—

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It is a may be remains where it was, and the "religion of rea- lar annually constitutes a member, and of twen- Richmond, Va. He complained much for the want of room. He ought to be encouraged; he is a member of the Presbyterian church, formerly preached in R. "He is quite intelligent in conversation. I believe an infant school might easily be put into operation, had we the necessary apparatus, and teachers .gion. Rate all that was holy, and healthful, and forming an Institution to carry into effect its But I that was holy, and healthful, and forming an Institution to carry into effect its But I that was holy, and healthful, and forming an Institution to carry into effect its But I that was holy, and healthful, and forming an Institution to carry into effect its But I that was holy, and healthful, and forming an Institution to carry into effect its which I have on the subject. Could not a Ladies' Society be formed in Boston for this purpose? Three hundred dollars would handsomely support two females. Tobacco, rum, pipes, cloth, iron pots, powder and shot, are considered the currency of the country; so that if I owe a man \$50 I can pay him, if a Extracts of a letter from Mr. John B. Russ- settler or foreigner, in camwood at \$60 per ing and station and strength.

Their outcry has been silenced by the still small voice which came from the chamber of disease, day of suffering and sorrow; and the support which they could not give, the sick and the by the departure of the Susan for the Leeward which is brought to the Colony not one-tenth One poor aged skeptic was greatly alarmed sorrowing sought elsewhere. These facts are trade, to address you and a few other friends is consumed by the settlers. If they hold a how can they have the leisure to pre-by hearing the Last Hours of Francis Newport worth a thousand arguments. "There is no in the U. S. We arrived here on the 12th inst. palava or council with the natives, they must the best reconnoitre read to him.—An aged female, now deceased, wisdom, nor understanding, nor counsel against after the uncommonly long passage of 58 days, have rum to treat them. If they establish a their people to the battle—to reconnoitre read to him.—An aged female, now deceased, when the Lord, that shall all in good health. In the high latitudes we new factory, they must have rum or nothing can be seen the Lord and the word of the Lord a were becalmed during 12 days; and off the be done. The present number of settlers

crew I have been treated with the greatest | Provisions are brought into the Cape by the politeness. Sould you pass through Beverly, recaptured Africans, who are settled a few Three years ago, I read Mr. McCoy's I beg you to call on him, as he has often been miles from here on lands which they call New pamphlet, entitled " Indian Reform," and was on the coast and can give you much informa- Georgia. They amount to about 400, and are pleased with many arguments be advanced in tion. At the invitation of Dr. Mechlin, I am easily known from the surrounding natives by support of the practicability of a removal of the staying at the Agency's House. I am not sor- their dress and their copying as much as they evangelizing and civilizing the land : the decree tives who have the same chance still adhere to port. For what purpose? To enable min- all the Benevolent Societies, but especially the Surely every honest citizen will acknowledge has gone forth, that "Ethiopia shall stretch their old customs, these are advancing daily in the work of the Lord more fully and sucthe undoubted right of the Indians to the soil
on which their fathers stood, and that on which
Sabbath, you would believe that the comeven mechanics, these are advancing daily in
the undoubted right of the Indians to the soil
on which their fathers stood, and that on which sfully. To preach often, to visit their flocks, of employment, and had nothing to give but they now stand. This tone of justice to the mencement of the prophecy was taking such. By natives I mean those who have sir them up to holy effort, to train them up her feeble prayers. These she directed to her lindians runs through Mr. McCoy's pamphlet, the rules of holy war, that they may be fit- Heavenly Father, who sent her employment in strains as clearly expressed as are his action of holy war, that they may be fit- Heavenly Father, who sent her employment in strains as clearly expressed as are his action of holy war. for their different posts, in the advancement for her needle, from the proceeds of which cents of compassion for their temporal and ing in all the dignity of human nature, feeling people, about 150 miles distant. He is the the glorious system of the Gospel. To she, besides giving something as a donathe them to devise and carry on various tion, procured a supply of Tracts for grainthe glorious system of the Gospel. To she, besides giving something as a donathe glorious system of the Gospel. To she, besides giving something as a donadition on their stinted premises, which excited terest at stake; but still more pleasant to beas a common Krooman, though not one in vesthe them to devise and carry on various tion, procured a supply of Tracts for gratical dition on their stinted premises, which excited them to devise and carry on various tion, procured a supply of Tracts for gratical dition on their stinted premises, which excited the tous distribution; took them to action. He know by nine years' residence among them, as a faithful Missionary, rendering thanksgiving and prayer to Him who wourable to the Colony, and looks with constitution on their stinted premises, which excited the treest at stake; but still more pleasant to be him to action. He know by nine years' residence among them, as a faithful Missionary, rendering thanksgiving and prayer to Him who wourable to the Colony, and looks with constitution of the coast. the God, for the final triumphs of grace and spread there, special blessing on each one of that they were fast fading away, notwith-ruleth the nations in this land of heathen gods, tempt upon the neighbouring petty chiefs and the nations of immortal beings kings all of whom I suppose pay him tribute. The Saviour teaches his people "Fray" Thy dom come." But a suppose, she adds, "no individual destitute of religion, however rich or great, He and teaches them to pray "Give destitute of religion, however rich or great, turned his thoughts to the practicability of the turned his thoughts to the practicability of the settles all disputes among his people with costs."

The saviour teaches his people "Fray" Thy destitute of religion, however rich or great, turned his thoughts to the practicability of the settles all disputes among his people with costs. of suit, after the manner of his more civilized I cannot describe what were my first sensa- brother; and examines into the quality and

of the other natives. They sell their charms, which consist chiefly of a few Arabic characters, as things of great value. They are called the god people, and their priests, gods. A settler must be uncommonly shrewd, if he gets The better of one in a bargain. They always inquire for new comers as being less acquainted with their ways. They have even been known to price things and afterwards to go in search of some Colonists to go and purchase them for them. They know the wholesale prices of things as well as the residents: and that gold and silver are worth a premium over the currency of the Colony .-My health has been quite good as yet .- Boston Recorder.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, MAY 15, 1830.

The Connecticut Baptist Convention, is soon to hold its Annual Session, to which period we look with deep interest; for on the prosperity and successful operations of this body, we think much is depend- of Southington: Benediction by the pastor. ing, which is important to the well being of many Churches of our denomination. But this body cannot be sustained, unless more than our good wishes, or even our prayers are bestowed-alms must accompany these; we must labour as well as pray for the kingdom of Christ to prevail upon the earth: and if we are really desirous for the extension of that kingdom which shall have no end-if we consider the souls of men to be more precious than silver and gold, and that they cannot be saved but by an experimental knowledge of Christ, we shall evince it by our the removal of one pastor, this young but promising actions. These speak a language not to be misun- Church should be enabled so harmoniously to unite derstood. In such a language has JUDSON spo- in the settlement of another. May the Great head ken. Not content with preaching the Gospel only, he has generously given his possessions to aid that cause, for which he has been so many years labouring. He has had an opportunity to witness the effects produced upon the heathen, by the preaching of first page of this paper, from the Star and Index, the cross; and he has that faith in the promises of Hints to Baptists, which we hope will be serviceable God, which produces obedience to His word.

So happily situated as most of us are, in the enjoyment of Gospel ministrations, and living under a government, securing to us every blessing enjoyed by any nation of the earth-are we not too prone to forget our mercies-to forget that many are destitute of Boats, by having the boilers, machinery, &c. examthe Gospel, and in consequence, are in a state of great | ined once in six months, by competent men. Varipolitical degradation; for it is only where the reli- ous other regulations are in the bill, which will prob- Enjoying in its utmost practicable extent, the right gion of Christ is known, and prevails in some degree, that liberty is secured and enjoyed.

There are some Churches which need assistance, in this highly favoured state, to sustain the preaching of the Gospel among them; some whose numhers are small, and others, who from various causes, are destitute of pastors. These look for aid to the Board of the Convention; and where shall this body look for funds, to carry their benevolent purposes into effect, if not to the Baptist Churches in this state, and vicinity?—It will be in vain for nearly so) for this body to meet from time to time, and endeavour by their labours to benefit Churches of our denomination, unless the means are placed at their disposal, by which to effect their benevolent objects.

Were our friends fully apprised of the exhausted state of the treasury, and that it is impossible for the Board to supply destitute Churches the aid they need, unless the treasury is replenished, it might be needless for us to urge upon them the necessity of liberal- per, the necessity of balancing their accounts beity. The Convention act as an almoner of the fore the meeting of the Convention in June .bounty of the beneficent ;- and if Christians do not To those who are in arrear for papers previous to manifest a spirit of benevolence, to whom shall we that volume, we would say that it is absolutely look for it?-The religion which we profess, is a religion of love—it breathes forth peace and good will fore the eighth day of June next. to mankind. And where is the man who feels that he has been redeemed by the incorruptible blood of Christ, but is willing to give some portion of his cor- lington the first Wednesday in June. ruptible goods, that he may be instrumental in giving others the blessings he enjoys?

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Skinner, who is soon to leave this country for Africa, under the diwho is likewise to leave this country in a few months, as a fellow labourer with Mr. Judson, will pass some time, previous to their embarkation, in this state and vicinity.

spectful attention of our friends.

AFRICA.

It is with much pleasure, that we have read letters from several emigrants from this country, giving a statement of the present situation of the colony in Liberia. It is but few years, since many doubted the practicability of sustaining a settlement in that country, with any considerable advantage to the coloconvinced of the benefits of the removal of free per- Mandarian, for publishing a book about Jesus, slave holder, who wishes, to give that liberty to his bondmen, which was their proper birth-right, without endangering the good of society. Several have shown great liberality, in not only setting free their slaves, but in providing means for their passage to the land of their fathers. If judicious, capable men, profess Christ in heathen lands. continue to govern the colony, we believe that it will rise with rapidity, and will soon enjoy the luxuries of civilized nations. The following short extract is from a letter from Rev. George Erskine, to a gentleman in Richmond, Virginia,-

"There is a general satisfaction among the emipresent prospects, my own family have no desire to necessary philosophical apparatus. return; we were received by the agent and former emigrants with the strongest marks of friendship, and welcomed as citizens of Liberia. Our prospects of farms on which to live are inviting and flattering, being between Monrovia and Millsburg on the bank healthy one-so soon as it becomes an open country, the former.

ly by practising upon the superstitious notions having a pleasant sea breeze from two directions My dear sir, I believe this colony is a plant plante by the great husbandman of the universe, to it he hath already proved a guardian—around it he hath erect-ed his pavilion, and if the citizens only fear God and work righteousness and continue in union under a wholesome civil government and laws, from the flour-ishing state of the colony, there is reason to believe it will grow into a great Empire."

ORDINATION.

Ordained at New-Haven on Wednesday last, the Rev. John Pratt, late professor of the learned languages in Transylvania College, Ky., to the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in that city.

Reading of select portions of Scripture by the Rev. Isaac Kimball of Wallingford; Introductory Prayer by the Rev. William Bentley of Wethersfield; Sermon by the Rev. Elisha Cushman of Bridgeport, from 2 Cor. ii. 16. "Who is sufficient for these things?" Ordaining prayer by the Rev. Frederick Wightman, of Middletown; Charge by the Rev. John Cookson, of Middletown; Right hand of fellowship by the Rev. Gustavus F. Davis, of Hartford; Concluding prayer by the Rev. Ireneus Atkins,

The day was fine, and the services generally, appropriate and impressive.

In the evening, the address to the Church and Society, was delivered in the form of a discourse by Rev. Gustavus F. Davis, from Luke viii. 18. "Take heed how ye hear."

The examination of Mr. Pratt was highly interesting, and resulted in the fullest conviction of his piety, call to the ministry, and soundness of doctrine; and it calls for gratitude to God, that so soon after of the Church render the union lasting and mutually happy and beneficial to pastor and people,

Hints to Baptists .- The reader may find on the to those for whom it was intended.

STEAM BOATS.

A bill has been brought before Congress, for the better securing the lives of passengers on board Steam ably prevent, in some measure, the danger of travelling by this mode of conveyance.

CICERONEAN LYCEUM. Question for discussion, Monday evening, 17th inst.—" Is the Complexion of the Human Species the effect of Climate ?"

COMMUNICATED.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- On the 20 ult. three lads were drowned in this place. Their names and ages are as follows viz. John Storer son of Jonathan orer of Westminster aged 8 years; Waterman W. years; and Alonzo C. Buggbe son of Chester Buggbe, of Plainfield aged 8 years. They had gone into the water for the purpose of bathing. They were lovely and sprightly in life and pleasant even in death. They were their parents hopes, their joy. One of them was an only Son. Canterbury, May 6. L. KNEELAND.

OF We respectfully suggest to our patrons necessary that their accounts should be settled be-

NOTICE.

The Baptist Ashford Association will meet at Wil-GEORGE B. ATWELL. Woodstock, May 10th, 1830.

REVIVALS.

By the last intelligence from Rome, the revival there had not abated. Eld. Morris has rection of the Board of the Baptist Convention of the baptized more than 80, and a number more United States, as a Missionary; and Rev. Mr. Jones, were expected to go forward. In Elbridge, the work yet progresses with power. On Sunday, the 25th ult. as Br. Fuller writes us, he baptized five more believers in Jesus. Expressions of mercy are still manifested to us in Utica. Five more were buried in baptism last We would commend them to the kind and re- Sunday, by brother Hague, in the presence of a great concourse of people, who appeared to contemplate the scene with deep solemnity.-N. Y. Bap. Reg.

LEANG AFA .- Our readers will recollect this man, as a Chinese convert mentioned by Dr. Morrison. It appears by the London Baptist Magazine, that he has been instrumental of enlightening his wife and children in the way nists. The most sceptical, we believe, will soon be of salvation. He has been brought before a sons of colour, both as it relates to themselves, and to and against image worship. He was imprisonthis republic. An opening is now presented to the ed for this offence against the laws. He received 30 blows with the bamboo, and the soles of his feet was beaten till the blood flowed : but after this persecution, he says, 'I did not presume to turn my back on the Lord Jesus. but accounted myself a sinner, suffering the punishment due to sin.' It costs something to

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, KY.

The Rev. Irah Chase, Professor at Newton Institution, has been appointed President of Georgetown College. The Rev. Silas M. Niel, of Frankfort, Ky. is now on his way to grants, they are pleased with their new country and the East, for the purpose of purchasing the

EVIDENCES .- These are of two kinds, external and internal. The latter is not alone sufficient to prove the authenticity of a book, but of the St. Paul's. I presume the situation will be a may be adduced as a powerful corroboration of

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Wednesday, May 5.

This day the Legislature of this State convened : The House was organized by the election of the Hon. Henry W. Edwards as Speaker, and Samuel Ingham and John De Witt as Clerks. [Thaddeus Betts was elected second Clerk, but declined the ap-

pointment, when the House elected Mr. De Witt.]

James C. Parker and Elihu Munson were appointed Messengers. Messrs. Burrall, Griffin, and Miner, were appoint

ed Committee of Elections. Messrs. Raymond and Griffin were appointed a committee to wait on the Senate and inform that dy of the organization of the House. 500 copies of the Rules of the House were ordered

to be printed.

Messrs. P. Marvin, G. Welles, Jackson, Perkins W. Marks, and Simons, were appointed a committee on the part of the House, to canvass the votes for state officers. Messrs. Watrous and Loomis were appointed on

the part of the House, to wait on the Governor, and inform him of the organization of the two Houses. The canvassing committee made their report,

At 1 o'clock the House, with the other branches of the government, proceeded to the North Church, where an excellent and practical discourse was proanced by the Rev. Charles A. Boardman, of New

Thursday Morning, May 6.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Boardman. Mr. Burrall, from the Committee on Elections made a report, which was read and accepted, and 500 copies ordered to be printed. The Speaker announced the following commit

On the unfinished business of last session, Messrs. Hubbard, Shelton, and Johnson. On Military Returns, Messrs. Sedgwick, Holt,

To superintend the printing of the House, Messrs. Barker, Ellsworth, and Himman. Mr. Hubbard, from the committee to bring for-

ward the unfinished business of last session, made a

report, which was laid on the table.

The following Message from the Governor was received, read, and with accompanying documents, laid on the table. 500 copies of the Message were, on motion of Mr. Ingham, ordered to be printed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senale, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE auspicious circumstances under which w are assembled to discharge the interesting and responsible trust delegated to us, as members and agents of an independent State, in conformity to the constitution, afford abundant cause of mutual congratulation and gratitude to the Author of all good. Enjoying in its utmost practicable control of self government, with security in their property, persons, and reputation, according to the equal laws, justly and impartially executed, the people of this State, fully and happily realize the beniga influence of the free institutions, which, under the distinguished guidance and protection of Heaven, their fathers established, and they have impro-In tranquility with the continued blessing of health diffused so generally during the last year, they share a rich supply of the productions of husbandry, and the profits of honest industry, in its diversified forms and employments.

Among the repeated occasions, which have animated me with a grateful sense of the indulgrate hand new with a grateful sense hand new with a grateful sense of the indulgrate hand new with a grateful sense of the indulgrate hand new with a grateful sense of the indulgrate hand new with a grateful sense of the indulgrate hand new with a grateful sense of the indulgrate hand new wi to the consciousness of upright intentions, is the igh satisfaction of having met the approbation of an intelligent and virtuous community. The Senate and House of Representatives of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have resolved, that the Tariff of 1828 accords with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and that it maintains the true principles of protection to the industry of the country against foreign policy and le-

Substantially the same opinions have been expressed in resolutions adopted by the respective legislatures of the States of Delaware, Vermont, and Ohio. Copies of these resolutions have been transmilled to me by the Governors of those States re-spectively, and in conformity to their requests, are now communicated for your information.

Like sentiments were contained in Resolutions of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this State, at its last session. Agreeably to the request herein made, copies thereof were forwarded to the Executives of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia, respectively, to be submitted to the several Legislatures of those States, their pro-ceedings and remonstrances declaring the law of Congress, for the protection and encouragement of lomestic manufactures, inexpedient and unconstitutional, having been previously laid before the Legislature of this State.

A communication from the Governor of the State of Mississippi, now laid before you, announces the resolution of its Legislature, that the same " Tariff of 1828, is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, impolitic and oppressive in its operation on the Southern States, and ought to be resisted by all constitutional means." The Senators and Representatives of that State are thereby instructed to cause to be entered on the journals of Congress their solemn protest," in the event of their failure " to effect a revision or repeal of the present Tariff."

It has been resolved by the General Assembly o the State of Missouri, "that it is expedient to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide a uniform mode of electing the President and Vice President throughout the several Statesand to give to the people of the United States, the privilege of voting directly for the President, without the intervention of Electors, reserving to the States respectively, their due weight in relation to the said Election, as is guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and that the election of President and Vive President should, in no case whatever, be submitted to the decision of the House of Representatives of the United States." the sentiments thus promulgated by Missouri, the Legislature of the State of Georgia has manifested its concurrence.

Entertaining different views, the General As-sembly of the State of Vermont has declared its opinion, that it is inexpedient " to alter the Constiution of the United States," in the manner proposed by the State of Missouri.

In compliance with the requests of the Governors of these States respectively, the documents having relation to this subject, which have been forwarded to me by them, are now communicated for your con

I lay before you also in conformity to the desire of the Executive of the State of Georgia, a copy of a resolution of the Legislature of that State, declaring its dissent to the proposal of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana "to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to extend the term of office of the President and Vice President of the United States to six years, and to render the President ineligible" thereafter, which proposal was' on a former occasion, communicated to the General Assembly of this State.

revise the criminal laws of this State. Their report the restraints imposed by the presence of a n evise the criminal laws of this State. Their report the restraints imposed by presence of a main conformably to the Resolution, will be laid before during the day, while they shall be engaged in the conformably to the Resolution, will be laid before useful employment, accompanied by suitable in the conformable in th you at an early period of the present session. Our criminal code having been adopted before the estab-lishment of the Connecticut State Prison, a revision To acco is deemed necessary to carry into full effect the im- advance the interests of the institution, it proved system of prison discipline there introduced, and to secure in its utmost practicable extent the and to secure in its utmost practicable beautiful and to secure in its utmost practical and its utmost practical importance of the subject, and its sonal freedom, correct morals, and the public peace and safety, entitle it to careful attention, and definite legislative action. In adopting alterations of our criminal laws, however, too much caution cannot be tion. used to prevent a departure from language whose import is plain, or has been deliberately and judiciously settled.

Among the defects of our system of criminal jurisprudence, the latitude it gives to judicial discretion in fixing the term of confinement for many crimes stands prominent. If punishment be liable to great fluctuation, its restraining influence will be diminished. The uncertainty of the penaltics of the law will defeat its design. The prevention of crimes will be most effectually accomplished, by defining and fixing with precision the punishment to be imposed each offence. This certainty too, is, accordant to the spirit of the constitution and dictated by the principles of humanity and justice; I therefore recommend such amendments of the existing law, as will narrow the limits of judicial discretion in pronouncing sentences of confinement in the State Prison, now liable to fluctuate from the shortest assignable period, to imprisonment during the life of the convict. Sentences to confinement in prison for any short periods are alike injurious to the convicts themselves, and to the interests of the State. In almost every instance such sentences subject the State to considerable loss. They inflict all the ignominy of penitentiary punishment on the convict, while they deny to him a proper opportunity to experience the influence of its reforming power, con-scious of a loss of character, and having neither made moral improvement, nor acquired a competent knowledge of any useful art, persons who have been confined in the prison for short periods may become desperate, on their return to society, and sink into aggravated violations of its peace and rights. the other hand, imprisonment for life, by cutting the convicts off from all social enjoyments, exposes them to misanthropic gloom, and incorrigible depravity. Perpetual confinement, therefore, should be ed in a few extreme cases, and for such high offences as demand exemplary, but not capital punish-

Under the present organization and arrangement of our courts, the expediency of enlarging the criminal jurisdiction of the County Court is a fit subject of inquiry. By giving to the superior and County Courts concurrent jurisdiction over all offences punishable by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison during a limited number of years, the constitutional right of the accused in all criminal prosecutions, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury, will be secured to an extent not provided for States knew and appreciated the services of a by the existing law. The County Courts, as now by the existing law. The County Courts, as now organized, are deemed safe depositories of this power. Provisions may be made that the offenders shall be recognized to appear before the Court, which according to law will be held next after the time of ment. such recognizance in the county where they shall have been prosecuted. The period of confinement to which persons awaiting a frial are now subjected, would thereby in very many cases, be shortened. and the inequality of punishment and injustice re-sulting therefrom, avoided. On the guilty, justice would thus be visited with little delay; while the in-nocent might be speedily exonerated from unjust and injurious imputations, and promptly delivered from imprisonment by judgments of acquittal.— Should legal questions of great magnitude and difficult solution arise before either court, the tribunals decision will always he accessible.

port of delinquents in the county prisons before a trial, would be saved to the State. Such expenditures form a considerable item in our judicial expenses. Their reduction is an object deserving attention. By the alteration proposed, it may probably be effected to the extent of one half.

It will be foreseen that by conferring extended jurisdiction on the County Courts, a considerable proportion of the criminal cases now occupying the attention of the Superior Courts, to the exclusion of civil business, will be transferred to the former tri- less, that they look with complacency on our en bunals. The Courts of last resort, therefore, in is- ple, whose light and influence, may at no distant sue of facts, will be enabled to devote their time more uninterruptedly to the trial of civil causes than is now practicable. The progress of such causes to a final determination in the Superior Courts so designed as to the future, and it would be hazardomic rable, will thereby be hastened, the expenses of litigation materially diminished, and the public interest and accommodation promoted. These views have induced me to entertain the opinion, that the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the County Courts in the manner proposed, is calculated to facilitate the administration of justice, and advance the public good. I therefore invite your particular attention to the subject.

The operations at the Connecticut State Prison, have been crowned with flattering success. balance in favour of the institution, after deducting every expense incident to its management, and the support of the convicts for the year ending on the 31st of March last, was five thousand and sixty eight dollars and ninety four cents. To appreciate fully the pecuniary results of the new prison, it must be recollected that the average annual disbursements from the treasury on account of the old estab. lishment for the ten years preceding its abandon-ment, exceeded eight thousand four hundred dol-

In the moral effects of the system of police established in the State Prison, as far as they have been developed, there is, also, great reason to exult. It is believed that in many instances, convicts far gone in crime, and hardened in vice, have been reclaimed by the stern and subduing power of uniform labour silence with solitary confi nement during the hours of rest; aided efficiently by the reforming and benign influence of humane treatment, and regular noral and religious instruction.

Confidence is entertained, that the future pecuaary and moral results of the prison, will be no less ed for. ever, necessary, its late Warden. They will, howthe personal exertions of the in no small degree by diate management and supervision of the 'institute shall be entrusted.

In the year preceding the first day of April last, the number of convicts in the prison was increased from one hundred and thirty four, to one hundred sixty seven, confined therein on that day. Of this number, forty one were under twenty one years of age at the time of their commitment. and one hundred twelve are now under the age of thirty one. They present melancholy and alar proof of the necessity of some decisive measures to check youthful propensities to evil, and to punish the minor offences of juvenile transgressors, w mpunity naturally, and almost inevitably, plunge them into deep and aggravated guilt.

By this increase of the number of prisoners, additional cells for their confinement have become neessary. It is much to be regretted, that on the first day of April last, the number of females confined in the State Prison, amounted to thirteen. Their reformation is a matter of deep interest. But whilst these females shall be placed together, as they now are, and must necessarily be, under the existing arrangements of the Prison, the expectation of that desirable result is unreasonable, and forbidden In pursuance of a Resolution passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Hon. William Bristol and Samuel Church, have been appointed to ly and guilt, are solitary confinement at night, and

To accomplish these interesting objects as proper to construct a building adjoining the prage for the exclusive confinement of female prince bearing on per- to the inspection and control of the directors. neither of the contemplated improvements can accomplished without the sanction of the Legal ture, they are presented to your

From the annual report of the directors of the high on, details in relation to the utility and important of these improvements, with proper plans and en mates for their accomplishment, may be

The repeal of the act for licensing and regula cottery Offices, and the prohibition of the sale this State of tickets in lotteries authorized in of States, adopted by the General Assembly, in the 823, were designed to lead to the ultimate and tire suppression of the ruinous and demoral lottery system. It was then confidently beli that the vending of foreign tickets being prohib by law, an admitted and threatening evil would on terminated by the steady refusal of the Len lature of this State, under the restraining infi of enlightened judgment and correct public ser ment, to authorize lotteries in future. None has since been granted, the hope is cherished, that no purpose whatever, an evil so disastrous to general weal of this community, and especially its inconsiderate and unwary members, as is a lo ry, will again receive legislative countenance. cannot have escaped your observation howen they were not managed in the present object manner, and when unfortunate and deplorable perience had not disclosed fully their destruc endency, are still in full operation in this Sia stimulating cupidity and exciting vivid hopes hey cause bitter disappointments, urge to des rate adventure, and too frequently plunge into e plicated misfortunes, the deluded victims of sinful allurements. The object of the act of therefore, has not been accomplished. may well be questioned, whether that act has effe ed more than to change the source of the misc it was intended to eradicate. A full investiga of this subject is a matter of deep concern, and dered necessary by its intimate connexion with general interests and well being of society. precise objects, extent, limitations and condi of the grants of lotteries which are claimed nor be in force, will thus be properly ascertained, the way prepared for the enactments indispens to guard and protect effectually the interests of community, and to secure the speedy extinction evils generally acknowledged, and justly de cated.

The framers of the Constitution of the U armed yeomanay, and well understood that dep nce on this species of force for the defence of country, and the execution of its laws, constitute a prominent characteristic of a Republican Gore

Accordingly, provision was wisely made in nstitution for the organization and discipline of militia. The most distinguished of the founder our Republic, gave to " the militia system" his qualified approbation, and, having both in war a peace experienced its utility, during his presiden strenuously urged its improvement. Like opin have been uniformly maintained and expressed by his successors, in the national administration.

If we intend to preserve the present exalted n and commanding influence of our confederacy right arm of its defence must not be enervated surest guaranty of our peace. It strongly ten secure from other nations respect and the fulfile of their obligations and duties to this. But reputation of weakness invites national insult

While the enemies of freedom hold embodie Europe about two millions of mercenary troops are augmenting their naval power, already is mense, it can scarcely be imagined that ambits and the desire of personal and national aggrades guide as to the future, and it would be hazardon the extreme to act on the presumption that an peal to arms will never again be necessary, et to resist wrong or to coerce justice. To meet the objects, however, a well organized and disci militia, or a numerous standing army in time peace, is indispensable. In addition to the exerant and oppressive burden of perpetual taxation defray the expense of maintaining the latter for nature and genius of our government, and the ciples that animated the men of the revolution, disenthralled from foreign bondage an oppress people. That a large standing army is inco ble with republican institutions, is deemed at iom in politics. On the contrary, the militia stitutes the safeguard of individuals and polit liberty, it may be confidently looked to, as at surmountable barrier against the oppression of er on the one hand, and the agitations and tum anarchy on the other. It is at once the guara the Union and sovereignty of the States, execu the laws of each, as occasion may require, on fundamental principle of submission to rightful thority. In this strictly republican establishments honorable distinctions are open to all, and should conferred in free elections, as rewards of laudi ambition and virtuous efforts in the discharge important public duty. The Militia system, exercise, discipline and associations it preso may and should be made effectually instrument cultivating the becoming civilities of social course, manly and correct deportment, pains sentiments, a just estimate of character, a due so of reproach, a commendable desire of usefuls and distinction, in promoting tranquility and in the community, and ardent attachment freedom it was designed to protect and maintain the Militia be so essentially connected with the tion, discipline, liberty and happiness, its organ jects of paramount concerncy, cannot cease to

With these views it is painful to observants cations of indifference towards this arm of o tional defence, or an unwillingness to per light military duty, so directly affecting our best terests, and the independence and liberty in achievement and maintenance the Militia borne a conspicuous and honorable part. This it is too strongly manifested in the returns of Militia of this State for the last year, which exhibit considerable diminution of its numbers. gradually increasing population, the aggregation our enrolled and enlisted corps, has been reduced one year, from twenty eight thousand, to to three thousand two hundred and ten. tions of war provided by the national govern in conformity to the act for arming the great of the Militia, being distributed amongst to spective States, in the ratio of the numbers of Militia, returned to the war department. The sult will materially affect the interest of the by diminishing its quota of arms to be receive der that act. There is reason to fear that it regular, unequal and arbitrary exemptions fro performance of military service thus indicated,

eccasion disenseled Miliply with the evil, obvious ening to the corrective.

The organ ly ndapted to not subjective service. Its quality and he period be y-five years ust and desi necessarily l easons for s Militia, which of this State, corps of infar The complex returns of d thus be rende ing men in the would then c merous an The propo

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lative countenance. r observation howeve law, in times past, whe the present objectionable and deplorable en fully their destruction operation in this State certing vivid hopes while others, urge to despe quently plunge into condeluded victims of the bject of the act of 182 complished. Indeed, bether that act has effect acture of the services of the ser A full investigation of deep concern, and results to the connexion with the being of society. The initations and conditions

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vas wisely made in ation and discipline of ished of the Tounders e militia system" his having both in war a ty, during his presiden vement. Like opini ained and expressed by nal administration. the present exalted ra

of our confederacy, ast not be enervated. e. It strongly tends respect and the fulfilm uties to this. But vites national insult

edom hold embodied of mercenary troops, a al power, already is imagined that ambiti ond national aggrandiz y crowned heads, mu mplacency on our exactee, may at no distant d to the vindication of the foundation of desp the past furnishes a it would be hazardous resumption that an in be necessary, eithe justice. To meet the ganized and disciplinanding army in time addition to the exorbi of perpetual taxation by the forbidden by the property of the revolution, a bondage an oppres ding army is incom tions, is deemed and individuals and politic ly looked to, as as ast the oppression of per agitations and tumult s at once the guaranty

of the States, executi on may require, on the bmission to rightful a epublican establishmen pen to all, and should as rewards of laudab ts in the discharge of e Militia system, by the sociations it prescrib ectually instancental of character, a due sen ole desire of usefulne g tranquility and erd protect and maintain. connected with the pa d happiness, its organiz cy, cannot cease to be

inful to observe any is tly affecting our best tly affecting our best ance and liberty in who cance the Militia has ponorable part. This spl in the returns of the last year, which exhibit its numbers. With lation, the aggregate orps, has been reduced ht thousand, to twen d and ten. The mus he national government arming the great be ributed amongst the poof the numbers of the ributes. This is the interest of the States arms to be received a son to fear that the rary exemptions from trice thus indicated, provided the state of the enrolled Militia, and a general reluctance to comeril, obviously of so much magnitude, and so threatening to the quiet of the militia, requires an efficient

The organization of the Militia should be carefulradapted to the condition and wants of the country, sol subjecting its citizens to unnescessary military grice. Its liabilities and duties should be imposed and prescribed, and its privileges and exemptions extended and allowed, on those principles of strict extended and justice which characterize our repubof this State, and especially injurious to our enlisted

the Militia of the United States at least eight hundred thousand strong. It is recommended alike by its salutary and just influence on the domestic relaions, the mechanic arts, and the private business of society, and by considerations of public economy, convenience, and policy, and whenever it shall be presented so unconnected with provisions of quesionable expediency as to be the subject of direct action, it may be reasonably expected to receive the sanction of the General Government.

The Constitution of the United States wisely reserves to the respective States in our confederacy, the authority of training the Militia. Each State likewise possesses the power to exempt its citizens o inquire, whether, in the exercise of these powers, additional inducements to the prompt and regular discharge of military duty, may be rightfully pre-sented, the interest and convenience of our Militia promoted, and its discipline and efficiency impro-

for their use, and the use of their successors in of-fice. The distribution will be made in conformity to that act. Provision was also made by the act, for the publication of sixty thousand copies of " the abstract of Infantry Tactics, including exercises and manacuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen for for a considerable time.

Information was communicated to me in October

effectually securing the military stores placed therein having been brought to the attention of the Genthe arsenal." A committee was accordingly ap- lative care and scrutiny.

There is a little probability that further efforts of the committee to dispose of the inferior arms which al buildings to protect and preserve the military equipments heretofore purchased by this State, and the arms that have been, and may hereafter be received from the United States, which, according to law, must be there deposited.

A more efficient provision therefore, to accomplish those important objects, has become necessary. It is estimated that they may be effected by an appropriation of two thousand dollars, in addition the sum already applicable to the same purpose. The expediency of directing their accomplishment, and making the requisite appropriation, is submitted to your judgment.

Notwithstanding the large disbursements arising from the establishment of the State Prison, and the erection of a new State-House, within the four preceding years, I am gratified in being able to inform you that there remained in the Treasury, on the first day of April last, a balance exceeding thirteen thousand dollars, which, with the receipts of the current year from the regular sources of revenue, will be more than sufficient to discharge our ordinary expenses for the same period, and the balance of the appropriation for building the State House.— The aggregate of the payments from the Treasury during the last year, is sixty thousand four hundred and twenty three dollars and fifty-six cents. The receipts in the year, with the balance in the Treasury at its commencement, amounted to seventyour thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-seven cents. Of this sum only thirty-seven thousand five hundred and eight dollars and twentyseven cents were derived from direct and indirect laxes. Our remaining permanent fund, the income of which is applicable to the expenses of the civil int, is \$399,702 66, no alteration having recently

taken place in relation to its amount or investment. A strong sense of duty constrains me to call your attention to our common schools, notwithstanding my views on the subject have heretofore been paricularly explained. To the intellectual and moral improvement of youth, is justly attached transcen-dant importance. While the ascendancy of patriotism shall be maintained, the reputation of the State valued, the augmentation of its power and welfare sought, and philanthropy exerts its proper and benign influence, the elevation of the standard of instruction and attainments in our common schools, and the consequent diffusion of useful snowledge, will be anxiously desired and warmly pproved by a free and enlightened people. If satused, however, with our past superiority in ele-mentary education, other States shall be permitted o pass us in the career of mental improvement, we shall incur fearful responsibility. The talent com-mitted to us by those who founded our free institudons on the basis of public intelligence and virtue,

our primary schools, once so generally acknowledg- Bassett, Dean, Gladding, Sanford, Greene, La-

visitation and examination. That a proper exertion to consist of one from each county. of the powers of the school visiters, with the co-opehe period between the age of the states an equal, five years, will produce in all the States an equal, interest in their advancement, and watchfulness of desirable reduction of its numbers, now unterest in their advancement, and watchfulness of of one from each county. character and augment the utility of our common sciencessarily large. It will also remove the alleged character and augment the utility of our common sciencessarily large. It will also remove the alleged character and augment the utility of our common sciencessarily large. It will also remove the alleged character and augment the utility of our common sciencessarily large. It will also remove the alleged character and augment the utility of our common sciences. The bad just recovered from his wounds, when he experienced this second disaster on board the Helen McGregor. He bad just recovered from his wounds, when he experienced this second disaster on board the Caledonia.

The gentlement of its humbers, now under the utility of our common schools, can hardly be questioned. The visitorial powers may be exerted alike upon teachers and puposes, concurred—committee to consist of thinks the holes was defective; but is of oninion that The complex machinery of annual details, drills and returns of detachments, so often proposed, would thus be rendered entirely unnecessary. Embodying men in the prime and vigor of life, the Militia of society, should be prescribed by law, and may well the constitute an active force, sufficiently numerous and powerful to meet every emergency numerous numerous and powerful to meet every emergency numerous nume attainments in learning, and respectable characters, are indispensable qualifications of teachers of schools, numerous and personal respectation of the constitution.

The proposed reduction will probably still leave and should be required. But it must not be forgotten, that they can be commanded only by adequte compensations. Misapprehension in these particulars will exert an unfortunate influence in the perpetuation of evils, already too apparent.

In the advancement of our primary schools, full annual reports of their condition by the school visitors, are deemed important auxiliaries, as affording authentic and valuable information on a subject of deep, general, and abiding interest. These reports made to such public officers as may be designated by law, should state the proceedings of the visitors, the course and extent of their examinations of teachers, the number and times of their visits to the schools, respectively, the instructions given, and the books used in each school, the number, age, and "from Militia duty," in such manner, and to such extent, as its laws may prescribe. It is important progress of the scholars, the amount paid for tuition and incidental expences, and the public money re ceived in each school district, and the length of time a school may have been kept therein, with any disclosures in relation to the defects of our system, and suggestions of plans for its improvement, which they shall deem expedient. The requirement of Agreeably to an act of Congress, one hundred and such reports, as preliminaries to the payment of the dividends on the School Fund, with the known destruction of Field Artillery including manœuvres for sign of their ultimate presentation to the public eye, Light or Horse Artillery," have been forwarded to me by the Secretary of War, to be distributed among the proper officers of the Militia of this State, ble and general spirit of emulation among our youth. Influenced by these considerations, I recommend

the measure. It is pleasing to know, that the School Fund, estimated at more than one million eight hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars, has suffered no loss in the use of the Militia of the United States," but the last fiscal year, and that by vigilant and juditheir delivery will doubtless be delayed necessarily, cious management, its productiveness has been augmented. The dividends from the income of the fund in the year, as will appear by the statement of the last that "fourteen six pounder cannon with their Commissioner, have amounted to seventy-six thou-carriages and equipments complete, except harpart of its quota of arms, under the act of Congress doars, the sum paid in any preceding year. These ing the public property, it was deemed expedient to made in August last, was ascertained to be eightyand other munitions of war due to this State from district, with a very moderate additional sum to be the United States, until the ensuing summer. To this proposition, assent was readily given by the officer charged with their delivery, and the arms apporting agood school, and thus place within the reach of every child in the State, in virtue of that act are deposited to this State, in virtue of that act are deposited to this State, in virtue of that act are deposited to this State, in virtue of that act are deposited to the United States. Their removal however ought soon to take place.

Their removal however ought soon to take place.

The necessity of repairing the arsenal, and more

An extraordinary and gratifying spectacle is presented in the financial operations of this State. Its sented in the mancial operations of this State. Its state as the sented in the mancial operations of this State. Its state as the sented in the mancial operations of this State. Its state as the sented in the mancial operations of this State. Its state as the sented in the mancial operations of this State. Its state as the sented in the mancial operations of this State. Its state if a sparrow fall not to the ground without our state in sented in the mancial operations of this State. Its state if a sparrow fall not to the ground without our state if a sparrow fall not to the ground without our state in sented in the mancial operations of this State. Its state if a sparrow fall not to the ground without our state in sented in the mancial operations of this State. Its state if a sparrow fall not to the ground without our state in sented in the mancial operations of this State. Its state if a sparrow fall not to the ground without our state in sented in the mancial operations of this State. Its state if a sparrow fall not to the ground without our state in the mancial operations of this State. Its state if a sparrow fall not to the ground without our state in the mancial operations of this State. Its state if a sparrow fall not to the ground without our state in the mancial operations of this State. Its state if a sparrow fall not to the ground without our state in the mancial operations of the sented in the mancial operations of the sentence in the sparrow fall not to the ground without our state in the mancial operations of this State. Its state if it is sparrow fall not to the ground without our state in the form of dividends on the sent in the fact in

thus raised being but eight hundred and twenty-six accommodations and facilities in the transaction of thus raised being but eight hundred and twenty-six dollars and five cents, was entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the whole object of the resolution, and its execution has therefore been suspension, and its execution has therefore been suspensions. proceedings, and acts, within its walls, and may no event here take place, in the progress of ages, cal-culated to impair the invaluable institutions transslone they were empowered to sell, will be attended with more favourable results. Considerable repairs of the Arsenal are now required, as well as addition to abridge the exercise of the great and immutable to abridge the exercise of the great and immutable principles of political, civil and religious liberty.

GIDEON TOMLINSON. teneral Assembly, Session of 1830.

Afternoon. The Seaker announced the following committee. On Finnes-Messrs. Raymond, Beers, and Ells-

A report of the committee appointed to superinted the building of the new State House was received, read, and a motion of Mr. Raymond, transmit-On motion olMr. Woodruff, the House adjourn-

Triday, May 7.

The roll of the louse was called, and the members gave their plac, of residence in this city. Petitions were not called for and presented as

By Mr. Baldwin. 7. Petition of Oliver Wat-kins, a prisoner, now und, sentence of death, pray-ing for a new trial. The eading of the petition was dispensed with, and relead to a committee of one from each county.

Petition of Benjamin Bradfad & Co. Agents for

Purnpike Road; praying for the emoval of a gate. -Laid on the table. Mr. Ingham remarked that the Sanding Committees had not been appointed to white many of the petitions would be referred; he theefore moved that the reading of the petitions be disensed with

until the Standing Committees be alnounced-The Speaker announced the following Committee on the petition of Oliver Watkins, Messrs. Betts, Nichols, Griffing, Mussey, Goff, Minor of Woodbu-

The house then took up the unfinished business of the last session, after reading the items of which, they were laid upon the table.

Mr. Simons asked, and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the punishment of cruelty to brute animals, which was read once. The bill provides, that any person who shall misuse any horse, ox, or other brute animal, shall pay into the town Treas-

ury a sum not less than 2 por more than 7 dollars. A bill entitled an Act for the settlement of estates, testate, intestate and insolvent, was read once-and he House adjourned.

Afternoon. The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees: On Engrossed Bills-Mess's. Morgan, Landon

Bill relative to Religious Freedom--Messrs. Bald-

with the requirements of the Militia law. An obligations impel us to sustain the preeminence of Pedlars and Hawkers—Messrs. Hill, Adams.

A Resolution from the Senate, that Mr. Pettibone equality and justice which characterize our reputs equality and justice which characterize our reputs and such other gentlemen as the House may appoint, and be thinks others perishter importance, and a general manifestation of point, be a joint committee on new towns, and new interest in their importance, and watchfulness of Probate districts, concurred—committee to consist

Among the passengers who were injured, was a

and such other gentlemen as the House may appoint, be a joint commttee to prepare and report joint Representatives-concurred; committee to consist

Resolution from the Senate that Mr. Judson and such other gentlemen as the House may appoint be a joint committee to take into consideration so much chest of tea, imported by the Parthian, by a respecof the Message of his Excellency the Governor, as table merchant in Baltimore. relates to the revision of the criminal laws of this State-concurred, committee to consist of one from and should be opened by an American, I wish he each county.

criminal code was read, and the report and accompanying bill was referred to the joint committee. Resolution from the Senate, that Mr. Boardman, of the Senate and Mr. Clark of the House, be a

joint Committee to wait on the Rev. Charles A. Boardman, present to him the thanks of the two houses for his Discourse, delivered on Wednesday last, and request a copy for publication. Mr. Cooley moved that the resolution be laid up-on the table. He remarked that he was not present

when the sermon was delivered, but was informed

that some part of it was very objectionable. The resolution passed. Mr. Ellsworth introduced a bill for the regulation of civil actions. Read once.

The House then adjourned. In SENATE-Friday, May 7.

The Committee reported rules for the Senate .-Senate shall proceed to business." Hon. Mr. HALEY of the 7th district moved that

he words after prayers be stricken out. We, said Mr. Haley, are sent here to make laws; it is for this in any other way, and in my opinion, it is not necessary that the time of the Senate should be consumed in any other way.

Hon. Mr. Judson. I object to the motion for two

reasons. First, in every deliberative assembly, in all parts of the civilized and christian world, the rule, as reported, exists, and is the first. 2dly. be accommodations there, for storing and protectand it is peculiarly appropriate, that as a Senate, ose a suspension of the delivery of the ordnance five thoward and fifteen; extend to each school we perform this duty. Our constituents will not object that we enjoy this privilege in common with

remarked by an honorable member of the Convention for framing the Constitution of the U. States, 'that if a sparrow fall not to the ground without our heavenly Father's notice, how can an empire be

der previously purchased by this State, and to expend the avails thereof, "not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars in erecting suitable buildings, and in repairing and securing the present buildings at in the state period, the every form of sand that without ceasing; I meant nothing disreters the state without ceasing; I fined to piblic prayers. I do not think we are independent of Divine aid; the only question is the arsenal." A committee was accordingly appointed. But contrary to the expectation then entertained, sales on reasonable terms, could not be effected by them, to the desirable extent. The sum effected by them, to the desirable extent. The sum completed, it still affords increased and desirable extent. promise is made to individual prayer.

Motion negatived.

about one third part of the territory embraced in the were gravely seated to open the business of Cupid. their benefit, and prevent them from being the prey of speculators and contractors, would be reasonable the expected salutation vibrated from the hand to

THE CREEK CHIEF .- Tuskina has been finger what he much wanted -- a tobacco stopper. brought to Mobile, in charge of an officer of the U. S. Army, and was delivered over to the custody of the Marshal of the District .-- An examination was had before a magistrate on a charge of his having stopped the U. S. Mail in Feb. last. He was held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, for his appearance at the May term of the District Court to be held in the city.

A Mobile paper says-Tuskina was taken at his residence on the night of the 12th, by the small band of troops under command of Major Wagner. The Montgomery Journal says, that upwards of a thousand Indians, mostly armed, assembled at the stand, lately known as Triplett's, immediately after his arrest, and that a rescue would probably have been attempted, but for the advice of an old King, of a neighbouring town and Tuskina himself, who was understood to have told them that they must not put their hands upon a white man.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- The Port Hope, (U. C.) Telegraph gives an account of the drowning of three brothers by the name of John, William, and Thomas Foley. They were crossing a small bay upon the ice, in company with their brother Daniel, and a man by the name of Pope. The two latter escaped. These persons were late of the County of Kerry, Ireland, and came to this country with the emigration in 1825, under the superintendence of the

Another Steam-Boat Explosion .- An extract of a letter received at Philadelphia, under date of Pitts-burgh, April 30th, states, that the steamboat Home, which had just arrived there brought intelligence of the steamboat Caledonia having burst a boiler near the mouth of the Ohio, about the 22d of April, on her passage from New Orleans to Louisville. Two of the passengers jump-burst and poultry, 9,863,519 francs worth of eggs.—

LYMAN COOLEY.

Solicited and will solicited and will solicite etter received at Philadelphia, under date of Pitts- cattle; 13,895 heifers; 63,667 calves; 366,229 sheep;

The Philadelphia Gazette gives the following:—
We have conversed with a gentleman who was a passement on board the Caledonia. He was ill in France 469,209 legitimate boys, and 440,219 legitim-

to the deck, he witnessed a scene of terror and con-Change of its general principles and provisions.

Governor, as relates to the alteration of the Constitution of the boat. A number of trunks were hastily thrown tution of the United States—concurred, committee from the boat towards the shore. Some of these fell into the water. Our informant saw one unfortunate passenger, who had jumped overboard, struck

of one from each county.

Resolution from the Senate that Mr. Pratt and on board the Helen McGregor. He had just recov-

thinks the boiler was defective; but is of opinion that one from each county.

Resolution from the Senate that Mr. Hawley, and the immediate causes of the accident was the boat's

Eric Canal .- The Albany Daily Advertiser says the business of the canal is uncommonly brisk, and rules and proceedings for the Senate and House of its effect upon the city is very apparent. It remarks however, that the canal, in some places, appears to be in a very neglected and ruinous condition.

'If this box of tea should find its way in America,

would inform my brother John Wilson, of New-York, Report of the committee appointed to revise the that I am in Pekin as a prisoner.

WM. WILSON.

Whirlwind at the North .- A letter from Drum

mondsville, published in the Old Quebec Gazette, gives an account of an extraordinary storm which occurred at that place on the 22d ult. It commenced about 4 o'clock; when a whirlwind, resembling from the description, such as frequently occur in warmer climates, was observed coming in the direc-tion of the village, which soon broke out with great fury, doing great damage to the houses and outbuild-ings there. The gallery of Col. Heriot's dwelling house was blown down and scattered over the fields, several parts of the roof and shingles blown off, the dining room much broken, the roof of the kitchen destroyed, and the whole house much injured. Several roofs were torn off, and other injuries of varirious kinds were done to fences, &c .-- The gust did

The first rule providing that "after prayers the not extend above a quarter of a mile in breadth and was not felt on the opposite side of the river. No lives were lost, but most of the buildings in the settlement were more or less injured. Catholic Church leans over on one side about six particularly his sight. we are paid, and have no right to take up the time inches; several rafters are moved out of their place, and much injury done to the pews and other fixtures in the inside. The Porch of the Episcopal Church is cracked, and a number of panes of glass broken; the building is not otherwise injured. One man was carried nearly into the river by the wind; and a boy is said to have been thrown up into a hay stack with

> Mail Robbers .- We learn from the Alexandria Ga zette, that an attempt was made, on Tuesday aight last, to rob the mail, about five miles below Dumfries, Virginia, on its way from Fredericksburg.

Vt. for murder, was had week before last; and he is sentenced to be hung on the last Friday of Octo-

The N. Y. Legislature, after a session of more than three and a halfmonths, was to adjourn on

A verdict of four thousand dollars was recently rious to the character of a young woman of that

at the raising of a building in that town, by the falling of a part of the frame upon his head.

From the National Intelligencer.

Sir Isaac Newton's Courtship.—It is said that Sir THE CHOCTAW INDIANS.—The Choctaw Isaac Newton did once in his life go a wooing, and, Indians have sent an agent to this City, with power as he was expected had the greatest indulgence paid to negociate a sale of their possessions east of the Mississippi. The number of this tribe is estimated great genius. Knowing he was fond of smoking, the at 21,990 souls; the land claimed by them amount to lady assiduously provided him with a pipe, and they geographical limits of the State of Mississippi, and Sir Isaac made a few whiffs-seemed at a loss for they occupy a tract in Alabama, lying on the west something-whiffed again-and at last drew his chair bank of the Tombeckbe river, about 20 miles wide, near to the lady-a pause of some minutes ensuedand about 70 miles long. They ask for an appropria- Sir Isaac seemed still more uneasy-Oh the timidity tion something like a million of dollars of money, as of some, thought the lady-when lo. Sir Isaac got consideration for their lands, besides certain other hold of her hand-now the palpitations began-he privileges or benefits. We should think, that what will kiss it no doubt thought she, and then the matthey ask, if it can be so managed as to ensure to ter is settled .-- Sir Isaac whiffed with redoubled fury. and drew the captive hand near his head; already the heart, when, pity the damsel, gentle reader! Sir Isaac only raised the fair hand, to make the fore

FRENCH STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS. The following are the principal results of the re-turns made to the French Governor on the population of Paris and the departments, and the consump

tion of the capital, as stated in the Annuare. There were born in Paris during 1828, in marriage and in private houses, 9,500 boys, 9,094 girls;
—out of marriage, 2,608 boys, and 2,555 girls. In the Lying in hospitals for married women, 262 boys and 261 girls. In the Lying in hospitals, for unmarried women, 2,738 boys, and 2,574 girls. Total of births, 29,601, of which 15,117 were boys, and 14,-

This number comprises 1,291 acknowledged, and 8,184 abandoned natural children. There have been in the same year 5,970 marriages between bachelors and spinsters; -353 between bachelors and widows; -749 between widowers and spinsters; and 210 between widowers and widows. Total, 7,282. Deaths in private houses, 6,930 men, 8037 women;-in the civil bospitals, 4,093 men, 4,492 women; - in the military hospitals,—597 men, I woman;—in the prisons, 29 men, 45 women. There have been deposited in the Morgue, during the year, 279 male, and 54 female corpses. Total number of deaths, 24,557.

During 1818, the small pox destroyed 176 persons.

of all ages and both sexes. During the same year, there were consumed at Paris 960,117 heotolitress of wine; 30,920 of brandy; 6,352 of cider; 117,131 of beer. In edibles, 71,362 ticulars. The boat is heavily insured at Cincinnati. 14,073,187 bottles of straw, and 1,137,182 hectolitres

accasion dissatisfaction among the remainder of the | we are bound steadily to improve. The spirit of | win, Wells, Shelton, Latham, Davis, Mills, Shailer, | his berth when the accident occurred. Hastening ategirls. The number of natural male children was as high as 36,098, and that of natural female children fusion which it is impossible to describe.—The passengers and crew made up a multitude of five-hundred. Some of these were wounded, some were dead. Those that were uninjured, were endeavour-tion has therefore sustained an increase of 189,071 our primary schools, once so generally acknowledged and now so undeniably necessary to the honor of the State, and the perpituity of our freedom and happiness. The work is not arduous. Our system is far from being radically defective. Renewed energy in its execution is required, rather than any englished to the Message of his excellency, the ergy in its execution is required, rather than any englished to the alteration of the Constiany influence in that respect, 30 departments were considered separately. The same result was found all over France, which proves that the excess of the number of male over that of female births does not depend in any sensible degree on climate. With regard to natural children, the number of girls approaches more closely that of boys.

> Mind and Money .- O'Connel has returned to Ireland to argue the cause of Blackwood vs. Blackwood, with a fee of 800 guineas, \$3,728, in his

Chilblains.—A speedy and certain remedy for chilblains, is chalk dipped in vinegar. Dip a piece of chalk in vinegar, and rub it gently over the surface of the part affected.

MARRIED.

In this city on Sunday evening last, Mr. Orrin Rogers, to Miss Caroline Colton, both of this city. In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Spring, Rev. Henry Morris, of Cambridge, N. Y, to Miss Caroline A. Smith, daughter of Mr. Normand Smith, of this city. Mr. Joseph Bradley, Jr. to Miss Almira John-

son, of this city.

At Suffield, May 4th, by Rev. Asabel Morse, Mr. Hiram Riggs, of Westfield, Mass., to Miss Lois Warner, of Suffield, Conn.

At Danbury, Mr. Epaphras W. Wildman, to Miss Mary Stevens. At Brooklyn, Mr. Joshua Webb, to Miss Betsey

At New York, Mr. Wm. O. Norcross, of Monson Mas. to Miss Mary Fanning.

DIED.

In this city on the 2d inst. Capt. Charles Washburn, aged 52, for several years keeper of Newgate

At Groton, Mr. Peyton R. Avery, 32. At Lebanon, Mr. James Bull, 55. Mr. Seth Bart-

At Granby, very suddenly, Widow Kezia Spencer, of Suffield, 75.
At Danbury, Mrs. Ruth Pearce 81.

At New Fairfield, Mrs. Eleazer Osborn, 91.
At Greenfield, Mas. Hon. Jonathan Leavitt 77.
In Green County, N. C. Anthony Van Pelt, aged
126 years. During the Revolutionary War, he was excused from military duty, on account of his years, He enjoyed to the last, the use of all his faculties.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN HAMILTON, N. Y.

The Examination of the students of this Institution will commence on the last Tuesday in May, and be continued until the close of Monday following. On Tuesday June 1, will be the Annual Meeting of the Society, to be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. by a sermon from Eld. The carrier was fired upon and received a severe wound in the face, and fell from his horse; but the animal being frightened, escaped with the mail, and arrived safe at Dumfrice. The Mail carrier, it is thought, will recover.—N. Y. Daily Ad. the Institution, which will be followed by the The trial of Dr. Norman Cleaveland, of Irasburg, annual election of officers, and such other business as the constitution requires.

On Wednesday, June 2, will be the public exhibition of the Senior Class, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Board will meet on Monday before the Annual Meeting of the Society, at 2 o'clock,

By order of the Executive committee, NATHANIEL KENDRICK, Sec'ry. Hamilton, May 3, 1830.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Association of the Alumni and Friends of the Baptist Literary and Theological Seminary at Hamilton, will be held in the chapel of the institution, on Tuesday, the lat of June, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The following members have been appointed to deliver addresses on the oc-casion, and have signified their acceptance of the appointment, viz: Brethren Lewis Leonard, Charles Morton, William B. Curtis, and Wm. Hague. It is particularly requested, that every member of the Association who can attend the meeting, will be present; and that those who are not life members, will come prepared to pay the amount of their annual collections or donations, to the Treasurer, Br. Seth S. Whitman, before the commencement of the meet-

When the Managers of this Association remembers ber, that each Alumnus who signs his name to the Constitution, thereby furnishes to them a pledge, that he will either solicit and collect subscriptions to the amount of ten dollars, or pay that sum from his own funds annually,—it is impossible to restrain their feeling of regret that there should be an individual case of neglect; yet such has been the fact in many instances. If, therefore, any member of the Association has not as yet made an effort, it is ardently hoped that this notice may stir up his mind to furnish some evidence that his pledge was given in sincerity. There are also many of the Alumni, who have not as yet signed the constitution: for such, there is yet time before the annual meeting, to furnish a decensition to their fairness and former comish a demonstration to their friends, and former complace in their affections, and that to sustain it their

exertions shall not be wanting.

By order and in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements,

JOHN SMITZER, Sec'ry. rangements, JOI Delphi, April 24, 1830.

NOTICE.

Copartnership is formed between the subscribers, under the firm of CHAPMAN & COO-LEY, for the transaction of Mercantile and Com-

They respectfully inform the public, that they have taken the Store recently occupied by LYMAN COOLEY, which has been newly fitted up, on the corner of Morgan and Commerce Streets, by the Great Bridge, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, CROCKERY, &C.

Which they offer for sale as low as they can be obtained in the city. A share of public patronage is solicited and will be thankfully acknowledged.

The Store being five stories high and situated on

N. B. In consequence of the above arangement it has become necessary to have all debts contracted with Lyman Cooley, settled immediately.

POETRY.

From the Literary Souvenir. THE RUINS OF TIME. BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Marble and brass and gold, temples and towers, Fall down before his waves; the unsparing Hours. And on the dark deep river (Washed like an atom down) goes man, the god! Pale stern philosophers and hermits holy, Vain scholars, lovers vain, maids melancholy, And kings, who once in purple vengeance trod. Kingdoms and states resist not : great seas falls Back, and old Earth shrinks like a crumbling ball : Grace, honour, valour, wisdom, virtue, fame,

"Time in his awful course rolls on for ever.

Weak, wise, or brave or strong,-all bend the same! "Now sit, and let us mark what ruins hoar Great Time hath left upon this terrene shore,-What pillars and vast blocks of brass and stone, With figures carved, and fill'd with speech unknown,-What plains turned up by inundations wild,-What pyramids unpiled,

And shattered rocks, and horrid wrecks sublime. Look out,-while I note down each thing that Time (Tyrannous Time) hath left in deep amaze-Count on, count on,-do I not bid thee gaze?" " I gaze, -but see no marks of Time, save one,-The little dial, pointing in the sun !"

MISCELLANY.

SKETCH OF CONSTANTINOPLE. From the Rev. Josiah Brewer's " Residence at Constar nople, in 1827, with Notes to the present time."

You will better understand my situation here, if you suffer me first to refresh your memory with some general notices of this great Mohammedan capital. Take your globe then, and follow round your own parallel of latitude, until you have counted off nearly one hundred degrees to the east. Or if you prefer to trace my route, you may stretch a line across the atlantic, of thirty-five hundred miles; and thence another of fifteen hundred o two thousand more, through the Mediterranean and the islands of the Archipelago: the Dardanelles and the sea of Marmora, to where it receives the waters of the Black Sea by the outlet of the Bosphorus, or straits of Constantinople. The Bosphorus, like the straits of the Dardanelles, is to be regarded as a rapid river, rather than a canal, as it is usually called .- Its breadth varies from one to three miles, and its length to not far from twenty. On the European side just at the point of opening into the Marmora, an arm or rather horn of the strait, extends six or eight miles into the land, curving upon itself towards the Black Sea. Its greatest breadth is about a mile. At its tip, two small streams discharge themselves, whose course is nearly parallel with the Bosphorus. Cover this singular body of water with thousands of the gay kirlangishes or swallow boats, and cluster) around its banks hundreds of richly freighted merchant vessels, and it becomes the celebrated harbour of the golden horn.

al name, the suburbs of Galata, Pera, Tophana, and others, which are contained within the curve of the horn, and the Bosphorus. Some also add Scutari, and the suburbs on the Asiatic side of the strait, though the channel is

here three miles over. Confining ourselves then for the present to Constantinople proper, let us first fix on some localities. Considering the land side as the base of the triangle, we have the Castle of the Seven Towers near the angle which it forms with the Marmora, and the mosque of Ejoub in a suburb just without the walls, at the outer angle which it makes with the harbour side. The Seraglio Point is at the vertex of the triangle. To prepare you for the accuracy of oriental descriptions, the authorities in so plain a matter as the circumference of the city, vary in their estimates, only from ten to twenty-three miles. If you set it down at fifteen, it will not be far from the truth, and in your plan, you may mark the longest side, on the sea, and the least on the harbour. The two water sides have their walls, with low turrets and gates .-Along the Marmora, the turrets and angles often project into the sea. On the harbour side. there is usually a narrow space without, now in part occupied by dwellings. The walls on the land side, like the others, are in a ruinous condition, and their crumbling towers will soon leave few of the Greek inscriptions to tell us by what " emperor in Jesus Christ," they were built or restored-About midway on this side, is the cannon gate, by which Mahomet entered the city in 1453.—Though sober observers might not think of describing this second Rome. as another "seven hilled city," yet like the

The most prominent objects as you approach, and the most interesting after you have entered, are the royal mosques. St. Sophia, with which we must of course begin, need not detain us long. It is as well known as St. Paul's in London.—Travellers differ in opinion how far they should have joined with the Christian emperor Justinian, who, when he had completed this church, exclaimed, " I have outdone thee, O Solomon." For myself, I cannot say with the queen of Sheba, that it "exceedeth the fame which I heard."-The other mosques which are chiefly of Turkish origin, and modelled after St. Sophia, bear the names of their founders, as the Suelymanie, the Validea, Sultan Achmet, Sultan Bajazet, Sultan Selim, Sultan Mahomet, and the like. You will find most of them surrounded with a large open court, in which are shade trees, fountains and cloisters, for the purposes of ablution. The

country around, it is irregular and considera-

central part is a high dome, with many smaller domes and minarets around. The white minarets, of which there are four to the royal mosques, are "as high as any of our belfries, and as small about as a ninepin." Near the top is a gallery on the outside, from whence the muezzin proclaims the hour of prayer, towards the four cardinal points.

Though Christians at present, do not obtain access to the interior, you may find in the books of travellers, a minute account of the porphy ry, jasper and marble columns, which the ruined cities of Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt and Greece, have furnished for their principal ornament. Near the mosques are the Mausoleums, or sepulchres of the sultans, and other celebrated personages. Here the Koran is often chained to the grave, and visitors spend much time in reading from it, as an act of piety.

From the American Pastor's Journal. THE AGED FRIEND.

Passing through the town of W. in the state of Vermont, in the spring of 1825, I overtook and entered into conversation with an aged man, whose address soon convinced me that he belonged to the society of Friends. On informing me that he should be eighty-three years old the present week, I remarked, " the Lord has lengthened out your life to an unusual age." 'Yes," he replied, tears starting in his dim eyes when I think what God has done for me, words fail to express my gratiude. I have indeed arrived at a good old age. The friends of my youth and manhood lie in the grave. Two It will be remembered that Mr. Brewer is now an efficient Missionary to the Mediterranean, and, as was stated in a late Recorder, has just arrived in Greece, with the Missionary friends who accompanied him, after a passage of 56 days from New York. The work from which we extract has been just published at New-Haven. His letter was dated at Constantinople, March, 1827. fighting. It is unchristian work. Young men have said, on hearing my age, 'Father P. you can live but a few days more;' but long ago they were hid in the tomb, while I am spared." was forcibly struck with the feeling manner in which this was uttered, but was unsatisfied whether his gratitude flowed from a heart in love with the character and requirements of God. I therefore inquired, " has your heart ever been changed from a love of sin to holiness? Yes" he replied "I think so. O the mercy and grace of God. He bore with me long. vas seventy-two before I received that light." I inquired, "did you ever feel yourself a great sinner, and a perishing need of a Saviour?" He answered quickly, "Did you ever see hell flash in your face and feel yourself lost? How can we repent unless convinced that we have sinned? Does not the spirit first kill and then make alive? Forty years have I carried a heavy burden. I was unwilling to submit to Jesus; but when I came to him he gave me rest. He removed my burden of sin, and gave me the earnest of the Spirit; and often times, O blessed be God, he gives me a cordial reviving to my soul. It is pure, sweet, peaceable, the best ever tasted.'

I could not but survey the aged Friend with warm affection. I had thought, perhaps I may be serviceable to this old traveller to the grave; but like " the prudent man who foreseeth the evil and hideth himself," he had hid himself in the ark of safety, and made the warning voice Constantinople, properly so called, is the triangular space, inclosed on two sides by the Marmora and the golden horn, and on the land side by a triple wall and ditch. It is customary, however, to include under the same general name, the suburbs of Galata, Pera, Tophaed shall NOT be turned into hell where their worm great sinner and think frequently with grief how Christ crucified was to him the power of God and the wisdom of God.

He informed me that he had lately joined the society of Friends; that his ancestors were among the first settlers at Plymouth. He was very temperate. " The Lord" he observed, has made me a healthy drink. I prefer it to all others. I have seen such misery flow from who, ardent spirits, that to witness against them, I discard them entirely." Doubtless his temperance had contributed greatly to his advanced age and excellent health. He was a firm believer in the Bible, which he called his book, the best they have fallen from the usefulness-they of books. He looked upon the grave as the ter have fallen from their enjoyment. They have which place Zero at the melting point of ice mination of his trials and sorrows, and to be desired by one so old, whose heart was comforted by a hope of immortality. Observing that I lashes of a guilty conscience, and to the re- 212 deg.—namely, 32 deg. added to 180 deg. beheld his trembling with pity, he said with a bukes and chastenings of their heavenly Fathsmile, "these hands will soon be quiet in the er; and unless they repent and do their first grave." He expressed much satisfaction with works, they must expect darkness which will be our interview. "I know not" said he, "but felt, and the first born of all their enjoyments that thou art a counterfeit; but I love thy dis- to be slain; and one stroke will be laid on afcourse; I cannot but love where I perceive this ter another, until the idols be utterly abolished, light." His views respecting Christian exertion which by insensible degrees had stolen away and sacrifice for the extension of Christ's king- his first love. dom, and the renovation of the world, were far from being what the spirit of the times demands; which may be owing to the peculiar God's commandments; then had your peace mould into which his religious sentiments have been cast. When parting, he laid his withered waves of the sea! But now you are perplexed arm on my shoulder, and said," my son, the with anxieties, and beset with temptations, be-Lord has borne with me long. Seventy-two cause you have grieved the heavenly Comfort-years I lived without hope; but bless the Lord, er, and he has withdrawn. Your heavenly O my soul, Jesus is now precious." Tear after Father hides his face from you, and you are tear stole down his cheeks, while a heavenly serenity beamed in his countenance. How different, I thought, are these expressions of penitence, faith, and vital piety, from what I have been accustomed to hear in the conversation of Quakers. I bade him farewell, and turning away, involuntarily exclaimed, Soon the Saviour will end your pilgrimage, and say, FRIEDN, COME UP HIGHER.

The principal secrets of health are early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and leaving the table unoppressed.

James C. Hall, M. D. of Washington, has been appointed Professor of Surgery in the Medical department of the Columbian Colege, vice James M. Staughton, M. D. resigned .- Nat. Jour.

Solitude has nothing gloomy in it, if the soul points upwards.

WHY THEY CALL 'EM TRACTS.

(Furnished by a Clergyman.)

While spending a few hours lately in a little village in Ohio, I was amused and instructed with the simplicity of the following anecdote, related to me by the Rev. Mr. M. He one day presented a religious Tract to a poor ne gro, first securing his promise that he would read it, and endeavour to profit by it. Some time afterwards, Mr. M. met him again, and inquired what he thought of the tract? "O" said he, " massa, it do me soul good. I neber know before, why da call 'em tracks. But when I read dat little book, it track me dis way, and it track me dat way; it track me all day, and it track me all night, when I got out in de barn, it track me dare; when I got out in de woods, it track me dare : when in de house, it track me dare ; it track me ebery where I go. Den I know why da call 'em tracks."

From further inquiry Mr. M. was led to hope that the religious instruction of the tract presented, had fastened effectually upon the conscience of this simple hearted man; and the query was suggested whether his very mistake as to the definition of a word, might not have been blessed by the spirit of God to convince him of sin, and prepare his heart for the reception of the truth as it is in Jesus Christ .- Am.

ANECDOTE OF TERANTIUS.

Mr. Flavel very justly asks, whether the public interest of the Christian religion is not of greater importance than any private interest of our own; and he adds, "It is a famous saying of Terentius, captain to the emperor Adrian, when he presented a petition that the Christians might have a temple by themselves, to worship God, apart from the Arians, the emperor tore his petition and threw it away, bidding him ask something for himself, and it should be granted. Terantius modestly gathered up the fragments of his petition again, and nobly added, " If I cannot be heard in God's cause, I will never ask any thing for myself.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Baptist Register. THE YOUNG CONVERT.

I beheld a lovely sight; a dear youth had just escaped from the wrath of God, and was now rejoicing in the redeeming love of Emanuel. My soul leaped for joy. I watched that soul; it bore the image of Jesus. The longer I look ed, the more I loved. It had learning a new song, and my heart responded to every note, as sung salvation to our God who sitteth on the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever.

It was a bright vision. Old things were done away, and behold, all things had become new-a new heart, a new life, new prospects, and new employments. Drawn with cords of love, it moved in the paths of obedience, enjoying favour with God and man. The daily sacrifice of prayer and praise, with thanksgiving, was offered; the sanctuary, the closet, and the grove, were visited with delight; and it seemed that heaven had come down to men, while the soul fed on hidden manna, and drant freely of the water of life. Such a sight w= a consolation to saints, an ornament to the Church on earth, a delight to angels, and an antepast of heaven.

THE BACKSLIDER

The scene is changed. The daily sacrince has ceased, the abomination that maketh desodieth not and their fire is not quenched. I am a late is set up, the bright vision has vanished, the services of the canemary are neglected, long I sinned against God. But Jesus has dithe hinges have become rusty on the door of
ed." Christ crucified was to him the power of the closet, the path to the grove is covered with vegetation, the soul cleaves to the dust for want of heavenly nourishment, and in consequence of rebellion dwells in a dry land.

> These things are matter of lamentation, and shall be for a lamentation. How many do we see in our churches in this mournful situation!

Cover'd thick with blossoms stood : But they cause us grief at present, Frost has nipp'd them in the bud."

They have fallen from ther own steadfastnessexposed themselves to the contempt of the world, to the censure of God's people, to the

Dear reader, are you a backslider? My soul pities you. O, that you had hearkened to been as a river, and your righteousness as the troubled. Like the mariner that has lost his course in a dark night, you are tossed to and fro with a tempest, and driven almost to the black tage in the great size of each degree, from gulf of despair.

But hark! The voice sounds from the throne of love, "Return unto me, saith the Lord, and I will heal your backslidings; I will love you

entered into holy orders, took occasion to prof- millions of insects. Several parasitical plants it by his acquaintance with Garrick to procure attach themselves to it. Wild pine apples

Doctor what particular business he had to do bark, a ladder, enabling them to reach the pine after the duty was over? "None," said the cups, which form so many natural reservoirs Doctor. "I thought you had," replied Garrick, "on seeing you enter the reading desk in such a hurry. Nothing can be more indecent es its large and black cities at the juncture of than to see a clergyman set about sacred business as if he were a tradesman, and go into the ground by a covered way, which it conchurch as if he wanted to get out of it as soon structs of mortar, and of which it even provides as possible." He next asked the Doctor what books he had in the desk before him? "Only the bible and prayer book," answered the Doctor. "Only the bible and prayer book," reoined Garrick; " why you tossed them back. in its nest. wards and forwards and turned the leaves over as carelessly as if they were those of a day book and ledger."

From the Journal of Health.

The spring being the season of the year at which the prejudices and mistakes of a great number of persons induce them to resort to bleeding, or to some active medicine, with the view of increasing their health, and guarding against disease, it may be proper, now, to warn all such against the prejudicial tendency of this practice. It is, indeed, far more apt to invite an attack of disease, than to guard them against it. All the purposes for which it is resorted to, can, however, be very certainly answered by gentle daily exercise, great caution in adapting the dress to the rapid changes in the weather, and the strictest temperance.

TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.

We find in a foreign journal a brief notice of the treatment of lunatics in the Netherlands. which exhibits a singular contrast to the harsh methods that have been too often pursued in our country.

Gheel is in the province of Antwerp, and has a population of about 7,000, principally employed in agriculture. To this place Brussels, Antwerp, and many adjacent towns now send their lunatics, instead of closely confining them, as formerly, to hospitals, (not jails, as with us,) where in the majority of cases the malady was aggravated and rendered incurable. When the unatics arrive at Gheel, they are first brought to a place contiguous to the church, "where a clergyman offers up prayers for them, and administers the consolations of religion." They are then distributed among the farmers, who employ them in agricultural labours, according to their age and strength, but without the least compulsion. Although the remuneration is quite small, the farmers are anxious to receive them, and treat them with great attention Their freedom, the ejoyment of the open ar, their occupation, and the tranquil life they lead, are the means of restoring many of these unfortunate beings to their friends in the full ise of their faculties. And it is stated that they all appear healthy and cheerful. They lie with their hosts as their children, take that meals with them, and are almost without exception extremely gentle. A song these panents there are some that have lived nearly twenty years. on the same tarmwithout manifesting the slightex desire to quit it, or appearing to be weary of the occupations in which they were engaged. _Journal of Humanity.

THERMOMETERS.

During the present season of the year allusions are frequently made, in the English and of May, A. D. 1830:—
foreign newspapers, to different scales of the

Present, THOMAS LEE, Esq. Judge. foreign newspapers, to different scales of the thermometer. The following is a comparison of the various modes of computing heat submitted to them.

1. Fahrenheit's Thermometer .- The division most in use in this country is that of Fahrenheit, which places 180 degrees between the melting point of ice and the boiling point of water. The former is marked 32 deg., which was estimated by degrees of the same magnitude counted renheit could produce; this he called 0. The advantage of this scale consists in the degree being of a very convenient magnitude, for common purposes, neither too large nor too small. The disadvantage which strikes us most forgbly in calculation, consists in the Zero point being placed arbitrarily with reference trour present knowledge. 'In this respect the cales seemed to possess a decided advantage. The boiling point of water in this scale's marked are equal to 212 deg.

2. Reaumer's Thermometer .- h Reaumer's Thermometer the melting point ice is 0, and that of boiling water 80 degres. The peculiarity of this seems to have arisen from the principle upon which it was onstructed. He supposed the liquid in the ulb (weak spirits of supposed the liquid in the ulb (weak spirits of wine) equal to 1,000 part of the temperature of freezing water, and ye increase of volume fined to risks in the country, and therefore so detachto be 80 parts when hered to the point at which ed that its capital is not exposed to great losses by water boils. Hence the latter temperature

was denoted by the number.

3. The Centigrate Division.—This scale has been proposed & Celsius, a Swede. It has been adopted a France by the name of the Centigrade Sale. Zero is placed at the melting point of ice, and 100 deg. at the point of boiling weer. This scale is particularly conwhich is frequently necessary to employ fractional or decimal parts.

THE MAHOR .- The mahor, or wild cotton. freely." Be zealous, therefore, and repent; tree, grows in Cuba to a vast size, There is arise quickly from your bed of sloth, and go to one, on an estate called Santa-Anna, a hunyour Father, and say unto him, "I have sinned dred feet high. Its trunk, which is forty-six against heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son." Then will he restore unto you the joy of his salvation; angels will then rejoice, and saints be glad.

dred feet figs. Its trains, which is forty-six and a half in circumference at the base, rises to sixty-five feet, without a single branch or a single knot on its white bark. The branches are worthy of its stem, and cover a diameter of are worthy of its stem, and cover a diameter of a hundred and sixty-five feet. The immense SHARP REBUKE .- Dr. Stonehouse, when he tree is in itself a world, and shelters and feeds from him some valuable instructions in elocutions. Being once engaged to read prayers in the city, he prevailed upon Garrick to go with earth, furnishes rais, mice, and the opossum,

him. After the service, Garrick asked the which would find it difficult to climb a smooth for the rain water. The wood-louse founds some of the branches, whence it descends to two-one to ascend, and the other to descend by. This little insect is of the size of a flea, is inoffensive, and is a great treat to the inhabitants of the poultry yard, to whom it is given

MAY MORNING.

The beautiful lines which follow, are from the Massacha-setts Journal of 1st inst. and are probably the production of the chaste and able pen of Mrs. Childs.

Welcome, welcome, lovely May, With breath so sweet, and smile so gay; With sun, and dew, and gentle show'rs, Welcome, welcome Month of Flowers!

Nature's rich carpet now is spread, The young vines spring beneath her tread, The blue bird has begun to sing, The insect spreads his tiny wing, The merry calves are full of glee, So is the little busy bee :-

His pretty web the spider weaves, All round and round the lupine leaves; The violets start on hill and lea, And the verdant earth keeps jubilee !

Welcome, welcome, lovely May, With breath so sweet and smile so gay; With sun, and dew, and gentle showers, Welcome, welcome Month of Flowers.

THE SPRING FASHION FOR

HATS.

JUST received by the subscribers; who have on hand and are manufacturing

DRAB HATS

of every description suited to the season.

Their assortment of DEACK HATS

is as complete as can be found at any other estab. lishment, where those in want at wholesale or retail will do well to call and examine, before they pur-

OF A good assortment of MEN's and Bor's LEATHER CAPS.

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April 19.

DWELLING-HOUSE TOLET.

A Three story Brick Dwelling-House on Front Street, well calculated for a Boarding House, for which it has been used. Apply to STEDMAN & GORDON.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMI-NARY,

MISS C. E. REECHER, PRINCIPAL. THE Summer Term of this Institution will com-nence on Wednesday, the 26th of May.

NOTICE.

A T a Court of Probate holden at Berlin, within and for the district of Berlin, on the 1st day

UPON the petition of Joseph Neal, of Southingthat he is guardian of Joel H. Barns, Reuben Barns, and Rosanna Barns; -all of Berlin, within said district, minors. That said minors are owners of real estate situated in said Berlin, viz .- all the real estate which fell to them from their late father Joel Barns estate, and from their brother Normand S. Barns deceased, estate, valued at about Six Hundred Dollars as per petition on file. That it will be for the benefit of said minors to sell said property, from the greatest degree of cold which Fah- and put the avails on interest as the law directs, or lay out the avails for their support; praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose as afore-

said, as per petition on file. It is ordered by this court, that said guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Hartford, in the county of Hartford, three weeks successively; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district, on the first Saturday in July next, at I o'clock, P. M.

Certified from Record THOMAS LEE, Esq. Judge.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY. ncorporated for the purpose of Insuring against LOSS and DAMAGE by FIRE only, with a Cap-

200,000 Dollars,

ECURED and vested in the best possible man-ner—offer to take risks on terms as favoura-

sweeping fires.

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The Directors of the Company are. Thomas K. Brace, Henry L. Ellsworth, Thomas Belden. Samuel Tudor, Griffin Stedman, Joseph Morgan, Elisha Dodd,

Dennison Morgan. Charles Babcock, Christopher Saunders, Jesse Savage, Joseph Pratt, George Beach, Oliver D. Cooke, James Thomas.

Stephen Spencer THOMAS K. BRACE, Presid. JAMES M. GOODWIN, Secretary. Hartford, June 21.

WANTED.

A Blacksmith, and two men acquainted with farming, to be employed at one of the Indian Sta-tions under the care of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. They must be pious men, members of some regular Baptist Church, and good workmen. Applications, with suitable testing made to the subscriber, without delay
L. BOLLES.

Boston, April, 9, 1830.

MRS. JUDSON'S MEMOIRS, CHURCH MEMBER'S GUIDE, MALCOM'S BIBLE DICTIONARY,
For Sale at this Office.

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Six Rods Price Two Doll the time of su will be char A discount of t e to Agents, w All subscription ur, unless there ry at the time o

No paper wi es paid. All letters on ld be address intend to adhe RELIGIOU We copy the foll er of the 8th

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